

# MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

**PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.**

### Shipping.



## Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH TO YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1876. jcl5



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London.  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "TERRAN" Captain JOHNSON, with Mr. May's Mail, Passengers, Spect, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.  
CARGO will be received on board until 5 p.m.; FREIGHT and PARCELS at the Office until 4 p.m. on the 16th instant.  
For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

## CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declarations.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.  
A. MOLVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.  
Hongkong, June 6, 1876. jcl7

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

## ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BERGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876. jyl

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A. H. KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their "Furniture Show Rooms" are now in Zealand Street, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; where they have all descriptions of ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.  
Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE CURTAINS, FINEST EBONY CARVED TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1876. nol2

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW—Complete Set of Vol. I. Six Dollars will be paid for the above.  
Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II.  
One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.  
Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Insurances.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein; at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$80,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital and thereafter distributed among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterlings.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matabele, on Goods on board Vessels and on Bills of Lading in Harbour, at rates usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARRER & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.  
Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class fire, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

## Insurances.

**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.**  
CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

**THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.**

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rate, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.  
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.  
Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.  
A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1873.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1873.

**For Sale.**

**FOR SALE.**

**THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.**

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.  
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.  
Annual Crown Rent, \$390.48.  
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.  
Annual Crown Rent, \$324.  
AT YOKOHAMA:—  
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.  
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area, 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.  
Annual Ground Rent, \$263.78.  
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comptroller's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 584 Taubos.  
Ground Rent, \$154.97 per Annum.  
AT KOBE:—  
The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling Houses, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.  
Area about 581 Taubos.  
AT SHANGHAI:—  
The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanjing Road, and North by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot, consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the Kiro-Kis House.  
Total area 591 Taubos, or square feet 65,587.  
AT FOOCHEW:—  
The Property situated on the South Bank of the river, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Office, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.  
Area 49,720 square feet.  
Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to  
J. WHITTALL,  
T. G. LINSTED,  
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,  
28, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

**FOR SALE.**

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## Intimations.

**COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.**  
THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of Docking any size Vessels frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.  
Length of Dock, 455 Feet.  
Breadth do., 92 "  
Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "  
do. do., Neaps, 31 "  
The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—  
Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Tonnage.  
Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.  
Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.  
For further particulars, apply to  
W. B. SPRATT & Co.,  
9, Praya East.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

**NOTICE.**

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of weekly as heretofore. No charge, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.  
The Contributors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
For terms, &c., address  
MR. OHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

**THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jcl4

Notes.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

**STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jcl4

**Now Ready.**

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
VOL. IV, No. 5.  
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 212.)  
The Folk-lore of China, (Continued from page 227.)  
The Lamentations and Death of Ch'ung Chen, The Last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.  
Ancestral Worship.  
Non-sensical Verses for the Radical.  
The Language and Literature of China.  
Chinese Spelling Tables.  
Chinese Interference with the Countries of Central and Western Asia During the Fifteenth Century.  
Dr. Williams as an Authority on Etymology.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence on Eastern Matters:—  
Historical Outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong and Macao.  
Mr. Kingsmill on Chinese Myths.  
"Sinology" or "Sino-logist."  
Teichu or Shanghai.  
Chinese Wills.  
Congress at St. Petersburg.  
The 21st Radical.  
Bell's Visible Speech Alphabet.  
"Miles Digiti."  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

**HONG LISTS.**

**THE AMENDED HONG LIST**  
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**WASHING BOOKS.**  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

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## Intimations.

**PRICE \$6.**  
**THE TREATY PORTS**  
OF  
**China and Japan.**

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.  
8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.  
by  
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and  
CHAS. KING.  
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.  
LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.  
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.  
Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STRAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including FORTRESS STRENGTH, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SYSTEM, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRISONERS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

**A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES**  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED  
FROM ENGLAND,  
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE  
BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

**FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES**  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.  
**BALL PENCILS,**  
assorted colours.  
**MENU CARDS,**  
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.  
—10—  
**BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.**  
—11—  
**For Sale.**

**AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOINGS**  
SHIPS,  
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,  
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,  
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,  
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,  
QUARTER PARTIES,  
SHIPPING ORDERS,  
BILLS OF LADING,  
PASSENGER LISTS,  
BILLS OF SALE,  
BILL BOOKS,  
WILLS,  
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

**NEWS FOR HOME.**

**The Overland China Mail.**  
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).  
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.  
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

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## Intimations.

**Oakey's**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINE, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.

**Oakey's**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. Oakey's WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**Oakey's**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
[NON-MERCURIAL]  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TUBS 6D. EACH.

**Oakey's**  
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delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry  
without Butter, and beautiful light Bread  
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**CHLORODYNE**  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
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undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's. See *Times*, July 12, 1884.  
The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.  
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
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and stimulates healthy action of the sec-  
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Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
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owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
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and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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is strongly recommended, being more last-  
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Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
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**PHOSPHODYNE**  
(OZONIC OXYGEN)  
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphoric combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in restor-  
ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous system, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.  
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Discharges, Nerves in the Head and Eyes,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Epilepsy, Female  
Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Trembling  
Tongue, Dropsy, Dropsical Swelling, Dropsical  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impaired Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-  
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood  
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for restoring impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-  
trically upon the organization; for instance, it  
assists nature to generate that human electricity,  
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting care or  
thought upon the individual as to the process.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigor, yet  
unusually untroubled in medicine.  
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, and entirely overcom-  
ing that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unconscious.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-  
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE**  
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Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
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**CAUTION.**—The large and increasing  
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Multitudes of People are hopelessly  
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Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at  
once allays all irritation and excitement,  
imports new energy and life to the enfeebled  
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stage of these hitherto incurable and dis-  
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**A New Label,**  
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*Lea & Perrins*  
which will be placed on every bottle of  
*Worcestershire Sauce*,  
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**Times!**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

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the use of this wonderful medicine there is  
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-  
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that I had the best medicines at the ser-  
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a  
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I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.  
These are most useful to an explorer, as  
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-  
erties they create an undeniably effect upon  
the patient, which satisfies him of their  
value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!**  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**  
Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad  
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It  
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,  
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and  
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his  
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of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to  
the people, and nothing could exceed their  
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,  
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,  
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment  
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,  
and the demand became so great that I  
was obliged to look up the small remaining  
stock."

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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.  
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,  
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28au'5 11 26t 28au'6

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. je13

## FOR LONDON.

The Steamship  
"BENEDI,"  
Captain BUCHANAN, will load for  
the above Port with general  
Cargo, should sufficient inducement offer,  
and receive immediate despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents S. S. Benedi.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

## NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Steamship  
"STATSMAN," from Calcutta,  
must be presented at the Office of the  
Underwriter and proved before Noon on  
TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, otherwise  
they will not be allowed.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. je13

## FOR SALE.—\$4.

DOLLAR and STERLING EX-  
CHANGE TABLES, from \$s. 4d.  
to 6s. 4d.  
BY  
GEORGE MACKIE.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. je17

## TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
Terrace.  
The Dwelling House and Office, No 1,  
Wyndham Street.  
The Dwelling Houses and Office, Nos.  
6 and 14, Stanley Street.  
(Also with occupation from 1st May.)  
The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough  
Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

LIZZIE, British barque, Captain John  
Incey.—Broadbear, Anthony & Co.  
LUNGSUN, German barque, Captain  
Matzen.—Wm. Rustau & Co.

HUGH, British barque, Captain Boutton.  
Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
COMET, American ship, Captain William  
E. Bray.

WONAR, German barque, Capt. Meyer.—  
Wm. Rustau & Co.  
VINDAX, British barque, Captain John  
Parkhouse.

ZORORA, British barque, Captain Geo.  
Scarlett.—Gilmann & Co.  
WILLARD MUDDETT, American barque,  
Captain J. B. Dickey.—Jardine, Matheson  
& Co.

AVOCET, German brig, Captain P. Biss.  
—Eduard Schellhass & Co.  
EVELYN, British barque, Capt. Knowles.  
—Melchers & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Rees  
Jones.  
FETTER, German barque, Captain J.  
Greiff.—Eduard, Schellhass & Co.

OLACHAUDDER, British barque, Capt.  
A. McDonald.  
FONTEINAY, British ship, Capt. George  
B. Taylor.—Arnold, Harberg & Co.

NEARLUS, American ship, Capt. Pierce.  
—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

## Charters Effected.

The following settlements have been  
effected since last Circular was published:—

American barque Charles O. Leary, 642,  
Whampoa to New York, private.  
British barque Vindex, 220, hence to  
Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German barque Anna, 448, to Haiphong  
and back to Hongkong, \$1,350 in full, 35  
lay days.

German barque Emma, 340, Macao and  
Amoy to Macassar, and back to Macao and  
Amoy, \$4,500 in full, 60 lay days.

German schooner Oceanus, 835, New-  
chwang to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul,  
20 lay days.

British barque Northern Chief, 303, hence to  
London, private.  
British barque Caldeu, 482, hence to  
London, private.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 9, Java, Dutch steamer, 886, T. D.  
Gollards, Saigon June 4, Rice.—EDUARD  
SCHELLHASS & Co.

June 10, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G.  
H. Drewes, Shanghai June 5, General.—  
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 10, Adria, British steamer, 781,  
Breeze, Taiwan June 7, Sugar.—GIBB,  
LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 10, Pernambuco, British steamer,  
643, W. Hyde, Saigon June 6, Rice.—  
MELCHERS & Co.

June 10, Palca, Amer. gun-vessel, from  
Macao.

June 10, Ashuelot, Amer. corvette, 1100,  
6 guns, 700 h.p., Comr. E. O. Matthews,  
from a Cruise.

## DEPARTURES.

June 10, Oceania, for Newchwang.

10, Butuan, for Manila.

10, Riga, for Amoy.

10, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

10, Queensland, for Foochow.

10, Abbotford, for S'pore & Penang.

10, Altona, for Shanghai.

10, Amazona, for Manilla, &c.

## CLEARED.

B. N. Pan, for Bangkok.

F. H. Drewes, for Manila.

Norona, for Swatow.

Saada, for Foochow.

Lyska Till, for San Francisco.

Lizale, for Tientsin.

Willie, for Cheloo.

Hops, for London.

Wealthy Pencilion, for San Francisco.

Carriabrooke, for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Java, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.

Per Amoy, from Shanghai, 56 Chinese.

Per Adria, from Taiwan, 2 Chinese.

Per Pernambuco, from Saigon, 47 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, Mr. Ethé.

Per Abbotford, for Singapore & Penang,  
110 Chinese.

Per Amazona, for Saigon, Mrs. Doriani,  
and Brother Lothaire; for Batavia, Mr.  
Van Den Biesen and 2 servants; for  
Iamaila, Mr. Baker; for Port Said, Mr.  
R. A. Klefeker; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs.  
Mestern, 3 children and 1 amah, Mr. and  
Mrs. Karberg, 4 children, 1 European maid  
servant and 1 amah, Messrs. Siebs, Kraus,  
Shunk, Bernheim, and Mathier.

To DEPART.

Per Norona, for Swatow, 180 Chinese.

Per Carriabrooke, for Swatow, 40 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Dutch steamer Java reports: Fine  
weather with S.W. and S. winds.

The British str. Amoy reports: Strong  
S.W. monsoon with heavy head sea as far  
as Tung Ying; from thence to port moder-  
ate breeze and fine weather. Passed str.  
Hochung off Tong Ying on the 6th; at 6 p.m.  
Hochung off Tong Ying off Patchcock, also  
same day str. Yangtze off Patchcock, also  
same day str. Ningpo and Fuzoo off Patchcock.

The British steamer Adria reports:  
S.W. winds and swell throughout the  
passage.

The British steamer Pernambuco reports:  
Fine pleasant weather throughout, with a  
gentle breeze.

## Swatow Shipping.

Arrivals.—June 1, Douglas, British str.,  
864, Burns, Amoy and Foochow; Namoa,  
British str., 863, Westoby, Hongkong; 2,  
Jesse McDonald, British str., 864, Scott,  
Bangkok; 3, Yesso, British str., 865,  
Scott, Bangkok; 4, Yesso, British str., 866,  
French str., 787, Grever, Saigon; 5,  
Norona, British str., 808, Walker, Hong-  
kong; Swatow, British str., 830, Corner,  
Shanghai; Fröhlich, German brig, 880,  
Helm, Bangkok; 7, Douglas, British str.,  
864, Burns, Hongkong; Samos, American  
str., 805, Bryant, Cheloo; Rajah,  
British str., 805, C. N. Vincent, wreck of  
Japan.

Departures.—June 1, Regulus, Norwe-  
gian bge., 537, Hott, Newchwang; Dron-  
ing Louie, Danish brig, 289, Bondo,  
Tientsin; Douglas, British str., 864, Burns,  
Hongkong; Namoa, British str., 863,  
Westoby, Amoy and Foochow; Norona,  
British str., 808, Walker, Hongkong; 2,  
Jesse McDonald, British str., 864, Scott,  
Bangkok; 3, Yesso, British str., 865,  
Scott, Bangkok; 4, Yesso, British str., 866,  
French str., 787, Grever, Saigon; 5,  
Norona, British str., 808, Walker, Hong-  
kong; Douglas, British str., 864, Burns,  
Amoy and Foochow.

Freight Settlements.—German brig, An-  
droskos, 900 piculs, Tientsin, Cheloo and  
back, 44 cents per picul, 82 lay days, if  
Tientsin, Newchwang and back 47 cents per  
picul, 82 lay days; German brig, Albatross,  
9,200 piculs, Tientsin, Cheloo and back,  
44 cents per picul, 82 lay days, if Tientsin,  
Cheloo and back, 47 cents per picul, 82  
lay days; German brig, Ingoburg, 8,800  
piculs, to Cheloo and back, 41 cents per  
picul, 27 lay days.

Vessels in Port of Swatow on 8th June.

—Fr. br. Aroune, laid up, Gen. by, Marco  
Polo, for Tientsin, Gen. by, Kolo, for  
Cheloo, Gen. by, Androskos, for Tientsin,  
Gen. by, Albatross, for Tientsin, Gen. by,  
Ingoburg, for Cheloo, Hs. br. Bridgetown,  
uncertain, Br. str. J. J. McDonald, uncer-  
tain, Gen. by, Fröhlich, to certain,  
Am. str. Samos, uncertain, Fr. str. Gunga,  
uncertain, Br. str. Swatow, for Amoy and  
Shanghai (dying blue peter), Gen. str. A-  
lanta, for Shanghai (dying blue peter),  
Br. str. Rajah, for wreck of Japan, and  
Chinese gunboat Ching.

## CARGO.

Per Amazona, sailed 10th June, 1876:—  
For Continent, 309 bales Silk, 15 bales  
Waite Silk, 211 bales Cotton, 11 cases Silk,  
120 cases Essential Oil, 586 boxes, 100  
half-cases and 79 pkgs. Tea, and 188 cases  
Sundries. For London, 153 bales Silk, 3  
bales Waite Silk, 6 cases Pooches, 13 cases  
Silks, 20 bales Tobacco, 14 cases Rhubarb,  
182 cases Straw Braid, 50 cases Essential  
oil, 1,707 half-cases, 8,968 boxes and 96  
pkgs. Tea, 4 cases Treasure Tls. 50,269, 2  
cases Treasure \$41,300, and 62 cases  
Sundries.

Per Norona, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
11th Inst.

For SWATOW & AMOY.—  
Per CARRIABROOKE, at 7.30 a.m., on  
Monday, the 12th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—  
Per QUARTA, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday,  
the 12th Instant.

For BANGKOK.—  
Per RAJANATTIANHAR, at 3.30  
p.m., on Monday, the 12th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—  
Per NAMOA, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday,  
the 13th Inst.

FOR HAINAN (via CANTON).—  
Per H. I. M. S. SHEN CHI, at 7.30 a.m.,  
on Wednesday, the 14th June, in-  
stead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUT-  
TA, QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND  
MELBOURNE.—  
Per HINDUSTAN, at 2.30 p.m., on  
Saturday, the 17th Inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.  
The United States Mail Packet ALASKA  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 15th June, with Mails  
for Japan, San Francisco, and the  
United States, which will be closed as  
follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted  
on board the Packet with Late  
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage  
until

2.40 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the  
West Indies, and other places named  
below, if sufficient American Stamps  
are added to prepay them from San  
Francisco to destination. American  
Stamps are sold at this Office.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, June 3, 1876. je15

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet ANADYR,  
will be despatched on SATURDAY,  
the 24th Instant, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon,  
Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondi-  
cherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay,  
Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 23rd Inst.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,  
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 24th June.—  
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom,  
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted  
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. je24

## General Memoranda.

Thursday, June 13.—  
10 a.m.—Namoa leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Foochow.

Notice.—Claims against the Statesman  
must be sent in to the Agents.  
Altona leaves for Shanghai on or about  
this date.

Wednesday, June 14.—  
Asia leaves for London on or about  
this date.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-  
go to Swatow for shipment per  
Swatow must be obtained from the  
Agents not later than this date.

Thursday, June 15.—  
3 p.m.—Amoy Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Friday, June 16.—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co. for  
Sardines leaves for Shanghai on or  
about this date.

Saturday, June 17.—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

Sunday, July 1.—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer Bala leaves for Yokohama  
and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R.  
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the  
First and Third Sundays in each Month:  
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and  
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On  
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each  
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning  
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all  
Sundays:—At 5 p.m., Evening Prayer and  
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m.,  
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-  
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:  
—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-  
munion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes  
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and  
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration  
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Services at 5 p.m. every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutcheson, and Rev. Lo. Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer—Litany, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

2 p.m.—Quarta leaves for Bangkok.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respect-  
fully drawn to the fact that a copy of the  
China Mail has for some time past been  
placed on board of every Steamer and Sail-  
ing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.  
Facilities which have recently been placed  
within the reach of Captains and Officers of  
Ships have resulted in a material increase  
to the Subscription List of the Mail  
amongst the shipping in port; and as  
special arrangements have been made to in-  
crease the usefulness of the Shipping List,  
and to extend the circulation in the Bay,  
these advantages will be at once apparent  
to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

## FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

## IMPORTERS

## OF

## DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-

## SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

## AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

## MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

## OF

## Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

## Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

## Water, and other Elixirs Waters.

## The Manufacturing is under direct and

## continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.05 p.m.

## DEATHS.

At Yokohama Grand Hotel, on the 11th  
of May, of rupture of an aneurism, E-ILN  
BLANCHETON, aged 34 years.

On the 1st June, at Farleigh Road, Stoke  
Newington, London, JOHN F. ROSE, of  
Rose & Co., Hongkong.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

There is only one point in the letter of  
"J. J. S. S." which we published last  
night, that seems to call for a few addi-  
tional remarks. It is that of the aboli-  
tion of capital punishment in Portugal,  
and the difficulty that consequently exists  
on the part of the Government of the  
country in making a rendition treaty  
with a power that retains it. In this  
matter the Portuguese certainly deserve  
the credit of being consistent.

The statement, however, advanced by our  
correspondent in favour of the abolition  
of capital punishment, that human life  
is held more valuable as civilisation ad-  
vances, can be made to bear in an exactly  
opposite direction. If human life is held  
more dear than it was, even in the es-  
timation of murderers, all the more re-  
ason why the severest and most deterrent  
of all punishments should be inflicted  
upon them for taking it. Impaled on  
the pike of one of those villainous pri-  
vates who at one time inflicted these  
seas, our worthy correspondent, al-  
though such a "devoted and humble"  
subject of his country, would, we fear,  
be inclined to cast serious reflections on  
those Portuguese statesmen who thought  
hanging too severe a punishment



The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Trinity Sunday, 11th June, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, vi. to v. 11; Second Lesson, Revelation, i. to v. 3; Psalms, No. 9, Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, No. 2, Mercer; First Hymn, "Holy, holy, Lord, God, Almighty," No. 235, Mercer; Second Hymn, "O, Praise ye the Lord," No. 292, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, xlviii.; Second Lesson, Ephesians, xv. to v. 17; Psalms, No. 61, Monk; page 80; Service, Wesley in P.; Anthem, "Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," No. 235, Mercer; Second Hymn, "Father of Heaven, whose love profound," No. 230, in Mercer.

### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)  
June 10, 1876.

#### LARGERY.

Chan Ayow, a butler, was again brought up for stealing a woman's black silk jacket. It was identified by an old woman as the property of her mistress. The defendant said the jacket was given him to pawn by a woman named Yee So but he could not produce that woman. The defendant was sent to two months' hard labour.

#### OBSTRUCTING A POLICE OFFICER.

Ohun Ho Ki, a water cooler, was charged with obstructing a process-server attached to the Police Court in the execution of his duty. The complainant was serving summons on a Chinaman charged with assault. Being unable to find him, the complainant applied to the defendant for information regarding the man. Thereupon the defendant said "You have no business in my house at all without a warrant, show me your warrant." The complainant endeavoured to reason with him, but he became violent. He followed the complainant into the street, caused a crowd to collect around him, and called out "You must go away without serving me your warrant," and some persons called out "don't let him go" and others shouted out "beat him." A regular Constable passed by and complainant gave him into custody. The defendant said he knew nothing about the man the complainant wanted to serve a summons on, and believed that he had no business in the house. He therefore simply said to him "show me your warrant." Fined 10s. in default 14 days imprisonment.

#### STEALING RABBITS.

The two Chinamen, Leong Apak and Leong Ahing, boatmen on board the Powder Hulk, were again brought up on remand. Mr. Webster stated that he had received instructions from Capt. Thomsett that no dogs were to be allowed on the Island (Stone-Island), but he had received special permission to keep a dog. He also received instructions that no man under him or any man was to touch the rabbits. The Hon. P. Ryrie, who was sitting on the Bench at the time being interested in the rabbit Warren, suggested a question whether on one occasion when the Hon. P. Ryrie and a friend went over there, the witness or the friend had with him a dog or had not a black dog on the ground.

The Magistrate remarked that this question was beside the case, and witness need not answer it unless he liked.

Witness denied that he had a dog there on the occasion in question.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said he saw a dog watching over a hole inhabited by a particular rabbit. He also asked who it was that set a trap on the island.

Witness replied that it was his gunner who did it, but the trap was set up only to catch sea-fowls.

The Magistrate said he did not believe the defendant's story, that they put the rabbit into the bucket for the purpose of feeding it, but as there was no evidence that they stole it, they were charged with unlawful possession of it only. They were fined \$10 each. As sentence was being passed on the defendants, the animal succumbed and died in Court, leaving a few of those interested in the Rabbit Warren to mourn its loss.

#### ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Mr. K. F. Addyman, a clerk to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was brought up to answer the above charge. Dr. C. J. Wherry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that he remembered the admission of the defendant into Hospital on the 31st May last. It was in the morning. He was brought there by Dr. Young. He was then in a very depressed state of mind, and was suffering from several incised wounds on the throat. They were not very severe and the defendant was discharged from Hospital this morning, having remained there since his admission. Witness asked defendant why he inflicted these cuts on his throat, and he said "because of the troubles I have had."

The Magistrate: Did he express to you any particular trouble he had had?

Witness: I don't think he did.

The Magistrate: Now, defendant, you have heard what Dr. Wherry has said; have you any questions to ask him?

Defendant: No, Sir.

The Magistrate: You have heard him say that you have inflicted these wounds on your self. This, as you know, is an offence against the law. Have you got any statement to make?

The Magistrate here entered into a consultation with his junior colleague, who was also on the Bench.

After a pause, the Magistrate said: I think I must remand you for further evidence. I see Dr. Young is not here just now. A subpoena has been issued to him, but probably he has been prevented from attending by professional avocations. I shall not go into your defence just now, but you will be remanded till Monday next, when Dr. Young will attend.

The defendant was then removed. He was subsequently brought back to Court, and the Magistrate said: As you still require treatment, I think you should have the best place for such treatment, and I shall therefore send you back to the Civil Hospital.

#### UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Kwan Afoot, a farmer, was charged with uttering two copper dollars on the Sui Yee Cheong opium shop, whether he went to buy opium. The defendant was sent to 12 months' hard labour, being 63 months for each offence.

### Saigon.

5th June.

Nothing stirring here. Steamers and sailing ships are waiting employment. Rice supplies are meagre, and unless prices at your side advance, it will be a very blue look-out for ship-owners and others interested in shipping. Steamer *Culbar* reached this the other day after a good run of three days from Singapore; she will probably load for Hongkong; it is really unfortunate on Capt. Hutcheson's account that rates should now be at their very lowest point. *Kilmarney* has had a long spell of idleness, but it is perhaps as well to lay up as to run at a loss. *A. Apan*, while proceeding down the river on route for Singapore, met with an accident; her propeller came in contact with a piece of wood of some hard substance and several blades were broken; this will necessitate the removal of the broken screw, and as the Dock will be occupied for a long time to come, the vessel will require to be tipped.

The five leading pirates in the *Pelican* mutiny case, met their just doom on the morning of the 2nd instant: the place chosen for the execution was in the middle of a bridge crossing a creek, in the centre of the native city (Cholon); a raised platform was erected, and on it the culprits were placed, having been well pinioned: they quietly knelt and after a few preliminaries the executioners proceeded to carry out the dread sentence. One of the gang who was placed in the rear persisted in shaking off the bandage which an assistant endeavoured to place over his eyes, so that he was a witness to the others' sufferings, and continued talking in a loud tone to the very last; his manner was that of a bravo, and he evidently was anxious at the last moment to execute his revenge on the American executioner, who revenged himself by tossing the head in the air, after one sharp stroke of his sword had severed it from the body. Crowds witnessed this fearful spectacle, but a large force of military kept the mob in thorough order. The expert manner in which the executioners performed their fearful task is surprising—one sharp cut, and all is over. The above mode of punishment, in my opinion is far more humane than hanging; not a second glimpse are the culprits allowed to exist, while in the case of strangulation, many minutes may elapse ere death ensues.

Cholera has not visited us this season, but I learn that in the neighbourhood of Tonquin it has been raging, and hundreds of natives have perished, also several Europeans.

This is rather a gloomy letter, but I trust my next will treat of less ghastly subjects.

### China.

SHANGHAI.  
(News.)

The *Flintshire* is reported to be aground in the River, near Nanking.

As notified in our impression of Saturday, the O. N. Co.'s steamer *Peking* left here at daybreak that morning to render assistance to the stranded steamer *Hohenstaufen*. The *Peking* reached her shortly before eight o'clock, and after lighting her of 10,000 packages of tea, managed to tow her clear of the shoal in the afternoon. At five o'clock the *Peking*, having returned her cargo, left and came to Shanghai. The *Hohenstaufen* followed her down the river, and at seven o'clock she was last seen by the *Peking*, about five miles from Wosung, and a pilot was waiting to take her out to sea.

About two miles from Wosung, some natives have been employed plate-laying on the railroad, in the place of others who had been discharged. These newly-employed lodged in a joss house near the scene of their work. On Friday night, some twenty or thirty of the old hands broke into the joss-house, beat the others and burnt some of their cloths. They also took one of the men, tied him to a post all night, and next morning gave him a thrashing and then sent him away. None of the victims were much hurt. The disturbance seems to have been the result of a quarrel between the old hands and the new comers; but its origin is unknown, except that perhaps the former felt themselves to have been superseded in their employ. It was, however, deemed best to inform the police authorities of the circumstance, and a small force of constables was sent into the neighbourhood, and remained there several hours. Everything was, however, then quiet, and no arrests were made, the ringleaders having, it is said, absconded.

#### NEWHONGWANG.

May 30th.

The rain which fell last week was only sufficient to whet the appetite of the country, which is thirsting for some moist rain. The flowers and all green things begin to look yellow for want of it and I fear we are in for starvation prices, as they were in Shanghai. Produce is already much dearer than is pleasant for shippers.

Quotations are:—Benzoin, 3.80 per 100 pieces; Tea, 3.18 per 300 catties; Oil, 1.10 per 95 catties; and yet there are only four vessels in port, *Warden Appleby*, *Andreas*, *Ganton*, and *Lydia* the first and last is open for charter. The weather is deliciously cool. Two mornings ago (Thurs. (F.M.)) marked only 41 degrees. I have this moment (9.30 a.m.) come from the funeral of *St. Michael*, the third Sister of Charity who has died in a year, besides two nuns. It seems quite a fatality, and I may say the whole community mourn these sad events, as the French Bishop (Monsieur Verrelles) priests and all connected with them are very much respected.—N. C. D. News

#### Japan.

(Cosmopolitan Press, June 1.)  
It would appear as if a series of extensive robberies were in contemplation. An attempt was made on Sunday last to effect an entrance into a godown, by unscrewing the hinges of an iron window shutter, but was fortunately frustrated by the opportune intervention of the police. From reliable information we strongly advise sharp look-out to be kept.

A few days ago a boy named Babo found an ancient sword, the handle studded with pearls, at a place called "the valley" one mile from Nagasaki. The boy afterwards sold it to a shrewd Japanese tea-house keeper for a comparative trifle, but the matter subsequently came to the ear of a

Consular servant named Ichimura who has now possession of the article, until the discovery is brought under the notice of the police authorities.

For some time past we have been accustomed to hear lamentations over the apparently downward tendency of business in Nagasaki. We have waded through the Import and Export statistics, and are gratified to learn, that in general, trade is as brisk and certainly on a more substantial basis than at the same time in any former year. In this conclusion, we are corroborated by the opinions of merchants both native and foreign, and as groundless reports originate, surmises, better leave them in oblivion than put them in circulation.

On Sunday night last the atmosphere was well primed with electricity. At about half past nine o'clock the movement of the electric fluid was most eccentric. It seems to have struck the gable of one of the temples in the native town, then to have forged to the right on the roof of the porch, and then it had apparently run back, and struck the gable again, just below where it had first touched it. Had it struck downwards in a vertical direction the large blocks of wood would have been driven directly to the ground, but in consequence of the zigzag direction of the lightning they were scattered to the right and left for considerable distances.

It is very gratifying to find the rapid progress ship building is making in Nagasaki. At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 19th instant, in the presence of a great number of spectators, the largest and certainly the staunchest schooner yet built here, was successfully launched from the Patent Slip. Miss Mary Dixon, only daughter of Mr. John Dixon, Engineer of Akunora Factory, performed the baptismal rites in the most creditable manner, and as the schooner glided into that element which we hope she is long destined to grace, named her the *Kongo Maru*. For the skillful and workmanlike manner in which this schooner has been turned out, great credit is due to Mr. Douglas, and not a hitch occurred in the launching arrangements, which were under the superintendence of Messrs. Douglas and Dixon. The entire workmanship, is executed in the most superior style, and the materials used are of the best obtainable. The schooner is copper-fastened in the strongest manner, her keel and keelson are of the best oak, and frame and plate of superior camphor wood. Her dimensions are length between perpendiculars 84 feet 6 inches. Breadth 18 feet 7 inches. Depth 10 feet 9 inches. Draught 9. Displacement 278 tons. Register tonnage 103.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

May 1st.

The winter is past, and the California spring has set in all its glory. This is the time to see the country at its best. Within three months from now, the magnificent spread of country which is covered with verdant fields, highly cultivated gardens and endless orchards, through which the tourist travels from morning to night with unabated admiration, will become a scene of gloom and dust, and in the course of another month, the plains in the interior will become dry and arid, and the colour of the scenery be changed from an emerald green to a parched yellow.

We are rejoicing at the presence of a live Emperor in our midst. Don Pedro, the Sovereign of the Brazils, arrived here two days ago, and leaves us again within a day or two. He travels as a private gentleman; nevertheless all sorts of honours were proffered him, which were rejected by him both here and in New York, where he first landed. Considering it is the first time such a distinguished person has been our visitor, the excitement he has caused may be excused even in a republican city like ours. At first, resentment was shown at His Majesty's refusal to be honoured, and he was given to understand through one or more of our dailies, that he was not the only gentleman in California that there were many here quite as good as he. His short stay will doubtless impress him with some idea of the wealth and importance of our State, although his conceptions of the latter may not exactly coincide with those of many of our ardent citizens, who hold the belief that California "looks as green" in every respect. From this state His Majesty proceeds to examine the wonderful mining regions of Nevada, and thence returns to Philadelphia, to be present at the opening of the Centennial.

The British vessel *Crocus* recently came into port from Hongkong with 882 Chinese on board. During the voyage the Captain had a good deal of trouble with his passengers, and had to use coercion to keep order. Before leaving, 400 or 500 Chinese women came aboard the *Crocus*, with tickets properly stamped by the Deputy American Consul. The Captain ascertained that they were women of doubtful character, and they were ordered ashore.

The petition sent from here to Washington respecting the Chinese on this coast, has been by the United States, raised by the President to our Minister in China, with a view to the modification of the Burlingame Treaty.

The Street Railroad Companies have raised their fares from 5 to 6 cents, thereby incurring the indignation of the public who retaliate by refusing to travel in the cars, and thus it is likely to continue till fares are reduced to the original price.

The silver question continues to agitate the mind of our legislators and the public generally. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has recently made the most brilliant speech of the session of the silver question. Should his scheme be adopted by Congress, of making silver a legal tender, even to the amount of \$50, and of making silver coinage free, the prospect is fair of a metallic currency being substituted for a paper one all over the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is trying the silver redemption scheme on a large scale, he having already paid out \$800,000 in small silver coin in exchange for fractional currency. As there is an almost unlimited supply of silver in the Treasury vaults, which can be drawn for this purpose, eastern people will soon have full supply of silver change for their everyday transactions.

While yet the discovery of numerous frauds in high quarters was engaging the attention of the public at Washington, the country was taken by surprise when it was reported by the Eastern Press that President Grant was implicated in such nefarious proceedings. But such was the case. Evidence was adduced before the Committee on the Department of Justice, which revealed the fact that General Grant had authorized the

payment of \$32,000 to aid in carrying the elections in the city of New York in the years 1871-72 and 73. This money was paid to the notorious John J. Davenport, who did not receipt for it in an official, but in a private capacity. This information was given by ex-attorney General G. H. Williams, during an examination before the Committee respecting the misappropriation of certain Government funds. Williams justifies the President's action, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the serious charge against him may be set aside, but the mere report has occasioned an immense sensation throughout the United States. Suspicion has been thoroughly aroused, and charges against eminent men have been freely made and discussed in the public papers. Amongst others, Ex-Speaker Blaine, a very prominent candidate for the Presidential chair, has been accused of irregular practices, but these charges it is thought he has rebutted. Then comes Spinner, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, a man who left office with the highest character for honesty and ability, but who is now charged with the misappropriation of about \$1,000,000. Where all this mass of corruption will end no one knows, and how it is all to be remedied, is equally hard to foretell.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission presented their report to the President, recommending the Nicaragua route for the construction of a ship canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the report has been approved. The canal will be constructed by an International Stock Company, and everything appears favourable for carrying out the design.

The complications arising between England and this country, owing to the former refusing to deliver up Winslow, the forger, are said to be of a more serious nature than is generally supposed. The last despatches between the two countries show that extradition is a dead letter, and the treaty is considered by the United States to be abrogated. The candidature for President seems to have resolved itself among three persons, viz., Secretary Ristow, Mr. Tilden, Governor of New York, and Mr. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Ristow is a great favourite with the public, owing to his uncompromising conduct in hunting up official iniquity, and has established the character of an honest and able man. Nevertheless, the election will be decided not by the people, but by their representatives in Congress, and these will vote honestly and fairly, just as their inclinations or interests lead them.—N. C. D. News.

#### THE FRUITS OF CHARITY.

There was a charitable old person at Yanchow, whose generosity had completely seduced him to poverty. His former friends, so far from relieving his distress, flouted this poor man, and shied at him, for his mean appearance; for he was in a very sorry plight indeed, and reduced to only two coats. But he preserved throughout a deportment of much meekness, and invariably made a kind reply to the rude speeches which were so often addressed to him. The other day, during a walk through some country district, the worthy Shen-nu relation, as far as we know, to the Viceroy—perceived some old bones lying by the roadside; and further examination showed that they were the remains of a human body. Then began Shen-nu to shed tears of pity, and, courteously saluting a countryman who passed, begged the loan of his spade, to bury the bones with care. The bampkin refused point-blank, on the ground that he wanted to be paid for it; whereupon Shen took off one of his two coats, and offered it to the man as the pledge. The countryman took it, and proceeded on his way home, while the man of charity set himself to his task. He had not dug far, however, when he came upon something hard; and lo! it was a box of treasure, buried in the ground. Accordingly he hasted into town and purchased two coffins; in one he placed the bones, and buried them, and in the other he placed the silver he had 'boned.' Shen is now a wealthy man again, and his fame is all the greater as his fellow-townsmen look upon this piece of luck as the direct reward of Heaven for his charity.

#### CHINESE GRATITUDE.

We hear from Nanking that quite an extraordinary number of opium-poisoning cases have occurred during the last few weeks, and that the fact is considered partly, at any rate, to be the result of the crusade waged by the Viceroy against opium-smoking. Now while this vice is doubtless a great evil in itself, there is no doubt that occasionally it offers an advantage to the missionary. Some few months ago a gentleman travelling in the interior found himself in the midst of a very rough and somewhat disagreeable crowd. Suddenly, as he was beginning to find his position decidedly unpleasant and likely to grow worse, a man elbowed his way through the mob and by words and gestures implored the foreigner to accompany him home, where some relative was dying from the effects of opium. Our friend hastily provided himself with a small phial of mustard from his house-bottle, and went to visit the sick person. He found, as he had expected, that the man had attempted to commit suicide by opium and was in a fair way to die. The remedy he applied was as simple as it was efficacious. He made a weak solution of mustard and water in a tea-pot, and poured a good cupful of it down the would-be suicide's throat. The effect was—that may be imagined, and after a very painful quart-d'hôtre the man recovered. So much our friend expected—but the sequel took him by surprise. The Chinese fell on their knees and bowed to him; then hoisted his chair upon their shoulders with the most frantic demonstrations of delight, escorted him in a body back to his boat, and with every appearance of the profoundest gratitude bowed again as he sailed away. We have heard similar instances before, but believe that Chinese gratitude is apt to evaporate very quickly.—Shanghai Courier.

#### A RIOT ON A VICTORIAN GOLD-FIELD.

An angry disturbance, which at one time threatened to be very serious, occurred at the Hard Hills Bush, Berlin, on the 1st instant. A correspondent informs the *Maryborough Standard* that 10 miners had lighted bonfires, which illuminated the whole place; flags were flying, bells were ringing, and meetings of small groups of miners were held. From all these indications it was evident that something was going on, and it soon transpired that the object was to drive the Chinese from their claims, and hunt them away. Hostilities were commenced by throwing stones at the

huts and residences of the Chinamen, who, as may be supposed, were very much alarmed. The principal scene of operations was in front of the store of Ah Yam, who had a narrow escape from personal injury. His windows were smashed, and the roof of his place battered in. Entry was at length forced, and Europeans, to the number of forty or fifty, loudly clamoured for drink. Others carried bushes and piled them up against the huts, threatening to set them on fire, which, however, was not done. The principal Chinese subscribed money for a guard to protect their property, and the golden claims were also jealously guarded during the night. Mr. Ah Hong, interpreter, applied to the Danolly police for protection, which he was informed could not be granted; so an application has been made through one of the Danolly solicitors to the head-quarters in Melbourne. The number of Chinese on the rush is about 300, and they hold 100 claims, about twenty of which give good gold.

#### THE PIONEER PREACHES COMFORT.

One view of the great silver question has not unnaturally been left out of sight a good deal in discussions on the subject. It is so horrible for holders of rupees, and for people whose future is represented in rupees, to find silver falling like a thermometer in a frost, that they may be excused for not realizing that the world at large cannot but be better off when any of the good things it enjoys becomes cheaper and more abundant. Silver after all is merely an item of the world's wealth, as much as coal or petroleum. If new mines suddenly promised us coal at half its present price, every one would be delighted, and would laugh at the Earl of Dudley if he were unhappy at the prospect. But except for this miserable complication about rupees, we ought all in the same way to be munched at the prospect of silver growing cheap. People who have hitherto put up with nickel spoons will have silver spoons in future. Let the dismal depreciation of the metal or the delightful reduction in price, as it is to every one except us poor wretched holders of rupees, go far enough, and every article of household use which we are now content to have of base metal, may be of silver. Nor though the sawpines in every decent kitchen may come to be made of the clean and wholesome material now reserved for the drawing room, tempt will the accumulation of plate in any household weigh upon the servants' minds, for who would care to steal a frying pan merely for the sake of the old silver? In every way, after Anglo-Indians are wiped out of the account, the world will be greatly the better if silver and tin approximate in price as in complexion. And to think that we devote eight pages out of 12 to them, he deems it is put up like an Aunt Sally in a barrel to be knocked down at the first shot, and some are not put up at all. For instance, the serious question of loss during the journey over the Himalayas among baggage animals, and the necessity for a strong guard over the caravan en route, are not referred to. Again the writer omits to notice the fact that as soon as a regular tea trade is started, the local Government will establish toll-houses along the road; and again, that the Kangra tea, even if lowered in price to the minimum compatible with profit on the sale, will not be able to undersell the *via* Lhasa tea which is carried to market by forced labour. There are other points which taken in the aggregate with these make necessary an important deduction from the author's estimate of profits. On the other hand, there is little room for doubt as to the enterprise paying eventually, if sufficient pluck and money are forthcoming to start it. In 1857 a considerable quantity of Kangra tea was sent down the Himalayas by the *Vaux* of Mandi and fetched fair prices. In 1873 the export of Kangra tea *via* Kulu, Cashmere, and Ramee, aggregated 231 maunds valued at Rs. 32,448. From the statistics recently published by the Punjab Government, we find that during 1874-75 the total export of tea from the province was 19,379 maunds valued at Rs. 20,84,956. Of this large amount, only 2,412 maunds went northward, that is, to Cashmere, Ladak, and Yarkand, and of this only 331 maunds to the last. Whether it was Indian tea is not stated; but with regard to the whole exports the official reporter says, "the bulk is probably China tea." However this may be, a certain trade in tea with Yarkand is now established, and if the Kangra planters can make sure of their tea being popular in Yarkand, where public taste is both fastidious and capricious, and will heartily unite for the enterprise, an Eldorado may be opened before them. Meanwhile, the Central Asian Trading Company is in the field, and shareholders are satisfied with the return of the first venture; but the following is by the Punjab Report, supported as it is by the opinion of the Company's manager, and every traveller to Yarkand, is worthy of attention by those purposing to embark in trans-Himalayan tea trade on a large scale. "The general conclusion which the Financial Commissioner arrives at is, there is no opening for direct trade with Yarkand on the scale attempted in this expedition (the Central Asian Trading Company's caravan) the trade is in the hands of the Amir; the merchants appear to be creatures of his own, or so entirely under his influence that unless he allows them to buy and sell they cannot trade."

#### Dead Letters.

Arnold, Mdm., Post Office, Singapore, 1  
Arnold, W., 183, Commercial Road, London, 1  
Baker, Capt., Brig Julia Ann, Singapore, 1  
Bennet, Mrs., 4, Court, Enderson Street, 1  
Brown, John, Sailor's Home, Hongkong, 1  
Cassidy, Luigi, Bristol, 1  
Coburn, Mrs., Singapore, 1  
Coxon, Mr., Rider Hill, Adelaide, 1  
Dobbin, G., 68, West India Dock Rd., 1  
Ede, W., Maryborough, Queensland, 1  
Ford, Mrs. M., 222, Kensington Road, 1  
Giovellie, Boris, Singapore, 1  
Griffiths, Miss, General Post Office, Sydney, 1  
Held, Richard C., Hamburg, 1  
H. M. B., Post Office, Singapore, 1

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 10, 1876.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash, 57 1/2	
" Old Patna, cash, 57 1/2	
" New Benares, cash, 60 1/2	
" Old Benares, cash, 60 1/2	
" New Malwa, cash, 57 1/2	
" Old Malwa, cash, 57 1/2	
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 64	
" Old Malwa, cash, 57 1/2	
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 42	
CAMPION, ... .. 154	
QUICKSILVER, ... .. 75	
SALT PETRE, ... .. 75	

#### Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11 1/2	
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11 1/2	
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... .. 231	
" Bombay, demand, ... .. 231	
" Shanghai, demand, ... .. 73 1/2	
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... .. 74 1/2	
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... .. —	
Specie, ... .. —	
Gold, ... .. 25 1/2	
Gold Loan, ... .. 3.00	
English Sovereigns, ... .. 5.00	
Australian Sovereigns, ... .. 5.04	
Discount, ... .. 7 s 9	

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4% prem.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$530	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$155	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 37 1/2 dts.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1825	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212	
North China Ins. Co., \$18. 815. ex div.	
C. & J. Martine Ins. Co., \$14. 340. return.	
Yongtze Ins. Association, Ltd., 640	
Union S. Navigation Co., \$15	
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 10 dts.	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$14. 67	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$45 dts.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$103.	

#### Temperatures.

HONGKONG, June 10, 1876.	
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
Thermometer—9 A.M., ... .. 83	
" Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 85	
" Do, 4 P.M., ... .. 85	
" Do, 11 P.M., ... .. 85	
Barometer—9 A.M., ... .. 29.850	
" Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 29.920	

#### Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.  
The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.	
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.	
Feb. 4, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 6, Kailow, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 23, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.	
March 2, Mary L. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
March 2, P. J. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.	
March 14, Moonlight, from Lewis Dal to Shanghai.	
March 19, Min, from London to Hongkong.	
March 17, Ada, from London to Yokohama.	
March 18, Benefactor, from New York to Hongkong.	
March 18, Hans, from Hamburg to Shanghai.	
March 20, Gustav and Marie, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
March 21, Mow Glen, from London to Hongkong.	
March 21, Marianne, from Havre to Saigon.	
March 21, Julie, from Havre to Saigon.	
March 21, Hoogly, from Boston to Batavia and Hongkong.	
March 23, Ollurum, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
March 23, J. C. Munro, from London to Hongkong.	



## Portfolio.

## THE OLD MAN'S DREAM.

O for an hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!  
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy,  
Than reign a gray-haired king.

Off with the wrinkled epaule of age;  
Away with learning's crown;  
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,  
And cast its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream  
From boyhood's fount to fame,  
Give the old giddy, reeling dream,  
Of life, and love, and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,  
And calmly smiling said:  
"If I but touched the silvered hair,  
Thy happy wish had sped."

"But is there nothing in the track,  
To bid thee fondly stay,  
While the swift seasons hurry back,  
To find the wished-for day?"

Ah, trust soul of woman kind,  
Without these what were life!  
One bliss I cannot leave behind—  
I'll take my precious wife.

The angel took a sapphire pen,  
And wrote in rainbow hue,  
"The man would be a boy again,  
And be a husband too."

"And is there nothing yet unaided,  
Before the change appears?  
Remember all thy gifts have fled  
With these dissolving years."

"Why, yes, I would one favor more;  
My fond paternal joys—  
I could not bear to lose them all;  
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen,  
"Why, this will never do,  
The man would be a boy again,  
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed. My laughter woke  
The household with its noise,  
I wrote my dream when morning broke,  
And kept my girls and boys.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 18.)

The Philadelphia Exhibition begins to-day, and continues during the next six months. The formal close of the Exhibition will take place on the 10th of November, but the Centennial Buildings which began to be occupied on the 1st of January will not be finally cleared till the 31st of December. For the rest of this year, therefore, the eyes of the world will be turned towards America, and the eyes of America will be turned towards Philadelphia. As the Americans themselves put it, America during the year 1876 is not only to be the centre of the world, it is also to be "the centre of the universe."

It will not be forgotten that the American Exhibition is to be held as a national celebration of the American Centennial. The Exhibition itself, apart from all historic associations, will be sufficiently attractive and imposing to draw the attention of the world, but the national events which it is to celebrate will give an interest to this Exhibition that has not been possessed by any of the great Exhibitions that have gone before it. In 1776 the United States parted company with Great Britain, and declared their independence of the rest of the world. In the year 1876 the United States are commemorating this epoch by inviting the rest of the world, and Great Britain especially, to a gigantic entertainment at Philadelphia. The Americans will take care that the Exhibition itself shall want nothing that can give it grandeur and completeness; but not only from the fact that it is to be a gathering of all the nations, but also from the fact that this gathering is to take place as a world-wide celebration of the American Centennial. There are, of course, some people in America who would greatly like the Battle of Long Island and the evacuation of Boston to be celebrated in a very different way; but the nobler sentiment of the American people as a whole has decided that the United States will be better able to rejoice over the victories that were achieved a century ago if they invite the rest of the world to join them, and that the noblest commemoration which a nation can make of the past is the one that is best calculated to play its part in the future.

The United States have not usually been credited with too much respect for other and much older nations; and other and older nations, in dealing with American weaknesses and eccentricities, may have too often forgotten that America is less than a hundred years old. It is a good omen that something like the Philadelphia Exhibition has turned up, that America may have an opportunity of knowing other people better, and that other people may have an equal opportunity of knowing America better. It cannot have escaped anybody's notice that people have a very common habit of turning up their noses and of sneering at certain things in this world as "American," as if the word were the sum total of vulgarity. It has been unfortunate in no small degree that the wrong side of American society and of American literature is the side with which the everyday world has been most familiar. But if mankind in general have failed to see how much there is in America that might be commended by those who are outside America, America herself may have sometimes failed to see that there are a few of the things necessary to the greatness of a people which she would be able to let a little better by seeing a little more of the world. Young nations require to be regarded by old ones, and old nations, though they may not know it, as truly require to be corrected by young ones. It is a happy omen, therefore, that America has resolved to invite the world to be its guest for six months of its centennial year; and it is not less a happy omen that Great Britain and the rest of the world have expressed themselves as quite glad to accept American invitation.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that America is determined to make the Philadelphia Exhibition the biggest of all Exhibitions. Everything American is gigantic. Its rivers, its mountains, its railways, its hotels, its orators, its victories, its robberies, are all on a scale of unsurpassed or unequalled greatness. Hence it would be out of all keeping if the American Exhibition were not more extensive and more magnificent than all the Exhibitions which

have gone before it. It would seem, that in this instance the boast of America is to be literal fact. The projectors of the Philadelphia Exhibition have had the advantage of the experience of the five Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna. According to the latest estimates, the areas and probable cost of the Exhibition buildings are as follows:—

	Area.	Probable cost.
Main Building or Industrial Hall.	21.47	1,500,000
Memorial Hall.	1.50	1,500,000
Machinery Hall.	14.00	800,000
Horticultural Hall.	1.50	250,000
Agricultural Hall.	10.15	250,000
Totals.	48.62	4,100,000

Thus the Exhibition buildings alone, which will be composed mainly of glass and iron, will cover a space of about fifty acres, and will be erected at a cost of little short of a million sterling. The plan of the grounds, we are told, embraces no less than seven miles of roads and footpaths, "bridges across shaded and precipitous ravines, summer-houses and numerous fountains," fed from a reservoir containing 40,000,000 gallons, and a river which, through pumping engines, will supply 6,000,000 gallons more a day. In the Machinery Hall, which is to cover twelve acres, Great Britain is allotted 37,125 square feet of space. Germany, 30,737; France, 10,199; Belgium, 8876; Canada, 4800; Brazil, 4000; Sweden, 3168; Spain, 2448; Russia, 1500; and Austria, 1686. A large number of nationalities in addition to these are to play their part. Nearly all the Governments of Europe and Central and South America, the Governments of Australia, and even of Japan, China, Hayti, Sandwich Islands, and Siberia, have secured spaces in the Exhibition building. Scarcely any nation in the world, therefore, is to be unrepresented at the Centennial gathering.

It will be seen that the space to be occupied by Great Britain will not be much less than that to be occupied by all the other foreign nations together. The list of exhibitors in the British section embraces the names of fully seven hundred firms, representing almost every known variety of industry. Figures, in her smaller space, is to have two thousand exhibitors. Italy is to be represented by paintings of the highest merit, and by no less than two hundred pieces of statuary alone. But the "home display," as might be expected, is to "overshadow everything." Among the American States, Pennsylvania is to stand far ahead of all the others, New York is to come next, Massachusetts is to be third, Ohio fourth, New Jersey fifth, and Connecticut sixth. There is scarcely an important interest in America that will not be fully represented. Every State is to bring its own speciality. Every manufacturer of importance is to be allowed to represent his own industry. The newspaper pavilion in particular is to contain a full and complete exhibition of the seven thousand eight hundred and seventy daily and weekly journals, magazines, and other periodicals of the United States. A Historic department is to illustrate all the events of American history, and all the colleges and libraries are to be laid under tribute to furnish the necessary materials. The Educational department will show drawings and photographs of all the best school houses, plans of school grounds and outbuildings, specimens of all sorts of school furniture, of every kind of school apparatus, and of every result of school work; illustrations of the best methods of school ventilation, abstracts of school reports, and collections of school statistics from the earliest period down to 1876. The Philanthropic department is to have a Centennial Kindergarten, illustrating Froebel's complete system of instructing little children; and classes of children are to be in attendance during the Exhibition to go through the exercises which this novel system comprises. The grand march for the opening of the Exhibition was to be furnished by Wagner, and half the choral societies of America, as might be supposed, are to assist at the inauguration. An English firm was to supply the opening display of pyrotechnics, which is, of course, to be "upon the most magnificent scale and of the grandest description ever witnessed." The proposed programme was to "include a salute of 100 aerial maroons, the firing of shells which will scatter stars of delicate tints by the myriads, grand designs, clouds of emerald, topaz-coloured rockets, and so on to the great end." Nothing will be wanted therefore to make the Philadelphia Exhibition the greatest and grandest in history.

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

April 8, 1876.

The coming assumption of the title of Empress of India continues to be the subject of much gossip here. The French affect a careless and sneering tone, but I can assure you they feel in their hearts much soreness. Why this is so, it is impossible exactly to say. Many considerations assuage them. No one can deny that since Mr. Disraeli's advent to power in England, a great deal of the former continental contempt for our country has disappeared. Great Britain now comes out as a mighty and a dreaded power. The action taken in Egypt showed the Queen's Government was not going to permit the route to India to be blocked on any consideration. It was warning to France, who has always supposed herself to be the special patroness of Egypt, as well as of the three empires. The assumption of the title of Empress, if it have any other than a paltry motive, is a warning to Russia in special that we are prepared to hold our own in India. This energetic action is not agreeable to continental Europe, which had begun to look upon the neutrality of England as a settled fact in all future quarrels. The consequence is that here in Paris, everything connected with Queen Victoria is looked upon with very justified envy and discussed with a curling tongue. The course taken by our nation in England gives fuel to this foreign tone. Even Lord Shaftesbury, ridiculed formerly as a Philistine, is now cried up as a leader, representing the feelings of his countrymen; if his sanctimonious Lordship would only come to Paris and sing his objections in words set to a pliant air, our good and religious friends, the French, would praise and jointly raise the hymn. Some of the newspapers follow the Queen into her retirement at Baden, while John Lubbock in the *Debate* continues to heap sarcasms and evil forebodings in the Times question, though incessantly declaring it is nothing to him not to France whether Her Majesty be Queen or Empress; why then shall all in us disinterestedly give a penny? A French paper has given a few particulars of the

Queen's visit to Baden. Her Majesty, it is said, went directly to the Homburg Villa, her sister's former residence. The next morning the Queen, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely and by the faithful John Brown, went to the cemetery to visit her sister's monument. The Princess Beatrice went to bring books, &c. Now, all this is very innocent gossip, and it seems that the London Times partly copied it from *Galignani*. But a grave French journal remarks—"The Times reproduces the article, but with a suppression of which we cannot explain the motive." I happen not to have seen the number of the Times referred to, but I dare say the London journal has not published that portion of the paragraph referring to a faithful follower of the Queen about whom there has been so much vulgar and unbecoming rumour spread. In the *Débat* of the day before yesterday also, M. Lemoine, proud of being quoted by the English malcontents, comes out again in one of those articles meant to be especially incisive—"Once there was a king and a queen," he says, and immediately getting out of fairly land he goes on—"However, to-day we speak of realities. There was then, a queen bearing a happy name, the name of Victoria, sovereign of a great country, which asked no better than to respect her, almost to worship her, and whose crown of a thousand years was placed beyond all attack, beyond all discussion, beyond all doubt. She was very much the incarnation of the law that she might almost have put herself above the law. Well, here she is now, shaking off the venerable dust of history, and going to bathe her ancient crown of pure gold for a diadem of vulgar lead. It is decided—it is voted. The Queen of England is Empress for the last four and twenty hours. She never had been voted Queen, she was Queen by right of birth and by right of history. Now, she is an elected Empress by virtue of a majority of 46 votes. Then the writer goes on to quote from Lord Shaftesbury's speech, and concludes—"Such words make their way amongst all classes; but at the same time it would seem as if imprudence were heaped on imprudence. The Empress (*l'impératrice*, as the English already call her) every day has a revolution in Germany, the country of her origin, while all her family are travelling in the East or in the West. In a word, no one remains at home to mind the house. And the house minds itself all alone, and business goes on, and the country lives and breathes as if nothing happened. How can we be astonished if the English people who know how to read and reflect, make readings and reflections which they never would have made had they not been roused from their slumber? There is no need of deceiving ourselves. The affair is a bad one. Public opinion is rising, and a general dissatisfaction is being pronounced. Deal, the newspapers, we are receiving private letters; we receive them from men of position who tell us they are not silent without hope that the Queen may be enlightened by the manifestation of public opinion. We do not join in these hopes. The Queen will not suffer herself to be enlightened, because she does not wish to be enlightened. It is not to be enlightened that she has gone away from England. Neither can we act, for her First Minister who himself only consults his Eastern imagination. He made his first sensation with the *coup de théâtre* of the four millions of *Suez bonds*; and next with his inconceivable provocation of Russia. All this policy seems pure insanity. *Suez mari magno*, &c. Let our dear neighbours have their fling, since it seems to be their turn now. As to us, let us cultivate our garden like *Candide*. A noble lord has said that the title Empress of India may wound the feelings of France and Portugal who still hold some possession in India. We hasten to declare that here in France at least we are not in the least offended. If Portugal wishes to be angry, that is her affair. I shall merely say if all these protestations of disinterestedness be sincere, why does M. Lemoine, who certainly is a good representative of French feeling, make all this bother about what does not concern him? Whence all these tears? Strated of the word "empire" in France may be one reason; Mr. Disraeli's bold coup in the Suez Canal affair may be another.

In matters of art, of which this capital is likely long to remain the general head quarters, I may mention that the coming annual exhibition at the *Palais de l'Industrie* is expected to be above an average. The jury is acting with much strictness this year, and I believe a very considerable number of the six thousand works of art sent in is already rejected. For the next two years the artistic and industrial taste of France will be concentrated on preparations for the Great International Exhibition which is officially decided upon for 1878. It is a pity it had not been adjourned to 1879 as at first suggested; for I much fear that two years will scarcely suffice for the necessary preparatory arrangements. However, when France puts on the strain, she can work well, and money is not wanting in a country whose national bank, according to this week's return, contains in its vaults specie to the amount of nearly 100 millions of francs. Much money was realised for the last two days at the sale by auction of the late M. Schneider's superb collection of paintings. At the first day's sale, the day before yesterday, the works of the Flemish and Dutch masters produced as nearly as possible a million of francs, or forty thousand pounds sterling. The "Water Mill," a well-known picture by Hobbema, was purchased for the answer Museum at the round figure of 100,000 francs. Lord Dudley was the successful bidder for a Dutch interior, by Hobbema, at the price of 185,000 francs. His Lordship also succeeded in obtaining a Van Ostade (a beer-shop interior) for 103,000 francs. The "Prodigal Son," of Teniers, was adjudged to Prince Dowdoff for 150,000 francs; they are immense prices for morsels of canvas which the turning hand of art has decked with immortal figures. "Take these grotesque creatures out of my sight," said Louis XV. one day when for the first time they showed him the peasants in a Teniers's picture. These Dutch peasants are now so many thousand pound banknotes pasted to the walls of great picture galleries. "The Glider," of Rembrandt, had also for a time a contemptuous owner in the late Duke de Moray, an infinitely more refined judge of art, though, than the Grand Monarque. There were at first some doubts about the genuineness of the picture, which came from the late Madame de Chevreuil's collection, and de Moray had the good fortune to acquire it for the absurdly small price of 16,500 francs. The refined brother of Napoleon III. grew tired of looking daily at his wife's portrait in the gallery, at this superb figure. One day he called to his valet and made him a visit to the

you know, I hate to see this *Dieu* always staring in the face, and I seem compelled to stare incessantly with low working fellows, merely because he is painted by Monsieur Rembrandt. Just suppose this figure were to become animated and to descend from the frame!" "Well!" said the Emperor in a phlegmatic way. "Well, I should immediately ring for some of my people to kick him downstairs and out of the house." The Emperor roared out the tapering extremities of his long moustache, and smiled as he remarked—"Indeed, my dear de Moray, you would do so much thing. On the contrary, if he came down from the picture, you would politely press the low fellow as you call him to take a chair and give you all the particulars he knew of the life of Rembrandt, his contemporary." "By Jove, sire," said de Moray laughing, "I believe you are perfectly right." Let me add that at the poor Duke's death that same picture was sold for six thousand pounds. Money men and speculators are this week rather indignant with Mr. Disraeli, with Baron Rothschild of London, with the *Pacha of Egypt*, and especially with the Grand Turk. The Sultan has "disbled" himself financially, which will also serve to expedite his political ruin. Do you know how some of the money goes at Constantinople? I can give you one example with which I shall conclude to-day's letter. Very recently the Sultan sent a diamond pin, jewelled snuff box, and a chain of massive gold—the whole costing 231,000—into the hands of the Krupp factory, "an acknowledgment for the steel gun so kindly offered to his majesty." The best of it is that the present of the great gun has not yet reached Constantinople. If the public creditors were only treated in this way!

M. Marmet has not been a fortunate composer. His opera of *Jeune d'Arc*—about the fortieth composed of that name—was ready for repetition fully ten years ago, and the only satisfaction he obtained when complaining after the last rehearsal, of the delay, was the somewhat rude remark of an eminent man—"Why the deuce was it not a case of good wine you bottled ten years ago? That would have been worth something now." But Fate was against the composer; for just as M. Bal-lanier, the manager, was about to bring out his world, the old opera house was burned. So much the better for Marmet, one would think, since he thus obtained the honor of being the first to see the first performance in the finest theatre of the world. But, probably, it would have been more desirable for him had the delay been gathered to his father, and the most irritable man in France would have been saved the pain of seeing, this darling bantling of his brain dinned with faint praise. Indeed, my own opinion is—and I think it is shared by a great many—that this new opera is a most decisive failure; that the music is weak and without melody, and that no one who heard it on Wednesday evening will much care to hear it again. I grant you that we shall be willing, enough to see it again. For the sight, the superb manner in which the work is put on the stage has many attractions, and the ballet in the third Act in coloring and execution, and in the charming dancing of Laura Foma and Amélie Colombier, is full of attraction. Critics tell me that the costumes are not very accurate; but I think one should not be too exacting in this respect. But what is all this if the music be a failure? Alas! it seems we are never to have anything but the house itself, and the manager will have to fall back on his incomparable staircase. That will fill the opera house as long as ten thousand foreigners look in monthly at Paris. The public gave every encouragement possible, and every one high in place, great in social position, and renowned in art and literature, crowded every nook of the great temple of music on Wednesday night. Marshal MacMahon—the Duchess looked in later—went down early and, alighting at the Subscriber's entrance, found some preparations of carpeting the steps and decorating the hall still going on. "Oh this can't be for me, it must be for the Queen of Holland," said the Marshal, who hates his only gentleman in waiting for him, and he passed through the hall to the ordinary entrance. But the check-taker, not recognizing the great man, asked for the tickets. "Ma foi! I have no ticket," said the Marshal, laughing. "Then, you can't pass in." The indignant A. D. C. here thought to astound the fellow by saying—"It is the Marshal," when the check-taker said—"Off with you, joker, and make room for the people who have tickets." It was necessary for a police officer who had just come up to undecode the overwhelmed employee. The Marshal took his seat in the Agent's box on the left of the stage, and in a few minutes went back to the staircase to receive the Queen of Holland, who subsequently remained seated by his side till after the end of the second act, when she retired to her Majesty's box. The new opera. Her son, the Prince of Orange, was in a box on the low level, and might have given his Royal mother, were he so minded, full particulars of many a scene in the actresses' footies. In the box at the opposite side facing that of the Marshal and Queen, sat the portly Queen Isabella of Spain with the two Infantes, her daughters. Her Majesty seemed with difficulty to control laughter when in the first act some soldiers, making love to the peasant girls of Dommeing, sang a chorus beginning *Quelles belles filles*. For the first of the opera troops are certainly not remarkable for either youth or beauty. As I noticed Ambrose Thomas in a stall—and the composer of *Hamlet* must have been gratified in his heart—the heart of man is so deeply wicked in its jealousy—to find that a more unattractive person than his own had gained entrance to the shrine of song. Gounod was also present. He had no cause that evening of joy or sorrow for no other French composer of this generation will equal his *Faust*, and his coming *Polydore* cannot possibly be as bad as *Saints d'Am*. It is not easy to get *Faust*, the national baritone, to accept the part of the King which, in the musical partition, is an insignificant character. But he got rid of his old act and of a great pleased those Frenchmen who make a god of him. Joan was played by Mademoiselle Krauss, who has a fine voice, though, but pronounced her French with a decidedly German accent. A certain foreign prince sent the prima donna that evening an enormous bouquet, the cost of which is said to have been 550 francs. What on earth do they do with those formally arranged flowers? The triumph of the orchestra was the *amour* piece for *Hamlet*. It is said to have been modulated on the contrabass itself, and it is at all events a wonder of lightning; so

much so that when the artists tried it on for the first time, they say she waltzed round the room to show the freedom it left her movements. It is further asserted that the wife of the hall-porter was peeping through the keyhole at the moment and exclaimed—"Mon Dieu! why on earth has Mademoiselle Krauss put a tin poultrie on her stomach?" I do not know, after this, why I should go further into the details of this opera. I shall only say that the Duke of Edinburgh was pressed much by Marshal and Madame MacMahon to remain in Paris to witness its first performance. But the Prince said the Queen wished him to go to England as soon as possible, and that he could only remain in Paris long enough to shake hands with a few of his French friends. "Oh! prince," exclaimed the Marshal, uttering the first smart word of his life, "if you delay to shake hands with all your friends, amongst us, you must remain here many days indeed."

## WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

I understand, on good authority, that at the interview en route between the Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the Prince spoke very strongly as to the future government of India, more especially as to the treatment of the native princes by the European officials.

Messrs. Daybook and Ledger have several excellent town-houses to let for the season, the owners of all of them being abroad. No. 1: Buckingham Palace, S. W. This will be found a remarkably cool house in the summer, as no fires have been lighted in it for many years. No. 2: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, No. 3: Clarence House, St. James's Park. This house can be had on agreement for three years, and perhaps longer.

When the secret history of the Royal Titles Bill is disclosed, it will form a curious chapter in the annals of England. Unfortunately it would be indelicate to publish now all that is known and said about that illomened measure. The desire for the title of Empress has existed for some time in the highest quarters. Mr. Disraeli is the first Premier who has been not only prepared but anxious to gratify the desire. Neither Lord Palmerston nor Mr. Gladstone would lend himself to an innovation which he regarded as worse than a crime. With a large and docile majority, Mr. Disraeli may have had no apprehension of failure, and consequently no reason for taking the Leaders of the Opposition into his confidence. His calculations have not been wholly justified, despite the obedience of his followers. In another quarter, the objections are regarded and characterized as "very unkind." The truth is that the Queen seemed to be less acquainted with public feeling at the present time than at any other period in her reign. The courtiers of both sexes who surround her are too wise in their generation to say anything which, though perfectly just, is likely to prove distasteful. No adviser of the Crown since Lord Palmerston has spoken his mind freely and emphatically. Mr. Gladstone is no courtier; yet he has a way of putting things which leaves the interpretation to the discretion of the hearer. Mr. Disraeli has never been charged with want of deference to whims and fancies in high positions. Unless the monarch is to be dissatisfied at Balmoral, inopportune visits to Baden, and the assumption of a fantastic title must be told to the Monarch. In this case the candid friend would prove a true one as well as a good patriot.

I am happy to be able to state that a money-lender has come to grief in Germany. At Wurtzburg, in Bavaria, a Jew has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for altering bills accepted by students and officers of the army. This Teutonic rival of our friends of Backville-street and that neighbourhood had a trick of leaving a convenient blank space in the bills signed by his victims. Before presentation he inserted words to the effect that the debt was one of honour, it really being of course nothing of the kind. Both among German students and in the army the non-payment of a debt was expiated as severely treated as in England, so that several of the Jew's victims were expelled from their respective corps owing to his complaints. At length some bolder spendthrift attacked him in a court of law, and showed that when he signed the usurer's bills there was no mention of the debt being one of honour. The Jew received the sentence I have mentioned for his forgery. It came out at the trial that his terms were sometimes as high as 700 per cent!

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., has made the marvellous discovery that the crown is a blot upon the Queen's head. This is quite as clever as the discovery that those who drink a glass of wine inevitably travel along the highroad to perdition. But, then, Mr. Jenkins is an original writer, and no mere pedant of common sense. The novelties with which he favours the public here are ludicrous rather than hurtful; but the Canadians are complaining that he has given them a sensation which is more startling than pleasant. Having ceased to be Agent-General for the Dominion, he has rendered an account of his stewardship which has caused one of the members of the Canadian Parliament to exclaim—"Well, Glax, was a pretty expensive baby!" The accounts are not published in full by the Canadian newspapers; the items which have been extracted increase rather than whet the appetite for further particulars. Among these items are two which are certainly very curious, if not new. The one is a charge of 201. 8s. 6d. for a door-plate to the London office; the other a charge of fifty guineas for a six white with to make buttons to ornament the porter's feet. Facsimiles of this door-plate and of these buttons ought to be placed in the Museum at South Kensington for the instruction of posterity. Surely Mr. Jenkins would find an easier road to notoriety by publishing these accounts in this country than by writing repulsive fictions!

The menu has certainly been hunted to death. The willow-pattern paper plates, the pink boy-cakes, &c., getting ready dinner, the Japanese devices, the China Cupids holding up a tablet between themselves, are more objectionable than the other. But fancy the outrageous host that would exhibit a row of statements—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, &c.—along the table at intervals, each uttering a sentence like a sandwich-boarded *aggravation*, a dinner invitation of a hundred years old, and now before me. It is painted in red and runs: "Mr. F. request the honour of your company at dinner," &c. Round it are emblematic figures—Britannia, &c. (Mr. F. was an eminent political character, and patriotic inscriptions are circum-scribed) such as, "May the Roman trade never flourish!" Fancy Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone issuing a card like this, though Mr. Disraeli might!

The officers of the Russian Horse-Guards

are about to organise a mess in their barracks on the model of those in England, "with all the comfort that characterises them." There are to be "splendid salons and a gigantic dining-room." If the Muscovites had money enough, it would be a noble ambition to rival the awful magnificence of Knightsbridge, but of course that is out of the question. The way the curled darlings of our British aristocracy are accommodated in that luxurious quarter is simply shameful. The smallest sub-tenant, fresh from India, has a stately suite of apartments at his disposal; there are billiard-rooms, card-rooms, smoking-rooms, and cozy nooks for lounging innumerable; the library is famous all over the world; and the dining-room is a dream, grandiose in size, gorgeous in appointments. But no! those miserable Muscovites could not indulge the rash illusion of approaching the seraphic splendours of those pampered Sybarites of the Household Cavalry, who have the felicity of spending one year in three at Knightsbridge the year.

A significant and somewhat startling rumour reaches me from a high quarter. Proposals have been made by the Nizam's Government to our India Office to re-annex Hyderabad and the Berar States, which, for political and other urgent reasons, was transferred to British rule less than a quarter of a century ago. What is more extraordinary is that the Marquis of Salisbury seems for the moment disposed to listen to it, if not to countenance, the monstrous proposition. Surely the records of the past mismanagement of the Berars by the Nizam's Government, and the existing ferment in his dominions, should make any British statesman scout the idea upon its suggestion. If this is the mission upon which Sir Salazar Jung, under the auspices of a noble Duke, is coming to London, the sooner he is ordered away from Downing-street the better.

At a meeting of citizens of London held on Friday afternoon to discuss the Royal Titles Bill, Sir John Bennett is reported to have said that "the people of England never dream of Emperor or Empress, or any such diabolical nonsense." I think that, John, for teaching me that word.

The following advertisement from the *Evening Echo* (March 31st) ought not to pass without comment:—"If this should meet the eye of the hansom driver who dropped a gentleman in Brixton-road, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning (28th inst.), he will oblige by communicating with Mr.—"

If hansom cabmen go about dropping gentlemen in the Brixton or any other road, they ought to be severely reprimanded. Otherwise the traffic in the Brixton or any other road will be seriously interfered with. The Coast Guard at Calcutta have been profoundly stirred by the discovery within their disposal of a corked bottle, washed ashore through the surf of the Atlantic. On opening it they found a piece of paper with something written in a foreign tongue, of which the only word they could recognise was *Idaho* evidently the name of a ship. After much cogitation they decided to send the paper to Lloyd's, with a report of the circumstances under which it came into their hands. The secretary of Lloyd's found that the foreign language was German, and he has had the satisfaction of transmitting to the chief boatman at Calcutta a translation of the statement which runs thus:—"This bottle was filled with lemonade, and was drunk on the 7th July 1876 on the outward passage of the *Idaho*." Then followed a list of the names of the persons able to attest the fact.

Correspondents frequently write to the Queen's suggestions for costumes for fancy balls. In the current number a lady writes: "Can any one suggest a dress for a Greek slave?" Those who recollect Hiram Power's celebrated statue, will readily admit that the rage for close-fitting dresses and figure displaying costumes could scarcely be carried much farther. Where, and O where, is my excellent friend the Countess of Granville, and what does she say to such "goings-on?"

The steps which foreign States are taking to punish bribery and corruption in high places are wholesome lessons. General MacDonald, implicated in the St. Louis whiskey frauds, is sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine; Mr. Avery, to two years' imprisonment and a fine. General Grant proposes to send General Schoenck back to London if he passes the ordeal of the Emma Mine inquiry. Greece several of the highest church dignitaries are sentenced to terms of imprisonment and heavy fines for receiving bribes—selling bishoprics and so forth.

The following illustration of how stories are fabricated about the Royal Family of England is sent to the *Times* of India by a Cairo correspondent. "One day a gentleman came up to me at Shepherd's Hotel and said, 'I saw the Prince of Wales walking through the Turkish bazaar on a donkey with one of the ballet dancers. Is not a ballet dancer?' 'Are you sure the lady was a ballet dancer?' 'There could be no mistake,' said he. 'Now I happened to meet the Prince that very day riding on his donkey with the lady in question, and who do you think the ballet dancer was?' The Countess Daneshmooli, a member of the Danish Royal family, and consequently a connection of the Prince's. She is young, clever, and handsome, and extremely interesting. She is in deep mourning for her husband, who died here about three months ago. She accompanied him for three successive winters to Egypt, and attended him with the utmost care and assiduity. She met with an unfortunate accident shortly after his death, from which she has only lately recovered. She went to place an ornament on his grave and laid the large marble cross which stood at his head having been imperfectly fixed fell on her, and hurt her very much. She speaks Arabic fluently and noted very efficiently as a Dragoman (Dragoman, I suppose, is the feminine of Dragoman) to His Royal Highness, making some good bargains for him. The only other lady who went to the bazaar with the Prince was the Duchess de Perth, who I dare say was set down to be an opera singer or an actress."

"BRANKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty to write to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Barkley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered extraordinary pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ARNOLD.—The Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—28/8/76



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; C. S. cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria). Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Printed Matter, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 4 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez, (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Hongkong, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters.

Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

Marseilles (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 2 4 8

S. Francisco (U.S.) 12 2 4 6 12

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 6 12

via Brindisi 24 4 2 4 8

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Furs, Curios, Bibles, Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Flowers, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Nottley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continued, &c., of Europe.

Austria, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

Belgium, Nw. prs. 4 4 C.P.

Germany, Bks. 10 10 C.P.

Holland, Ptn. 10 10 C.P.

Hungary, Letters 18 24 18 4 oz.

Luxembourg, Nw. prs. 4 4 C.P.

Switzerland, Bks. 10 10 C.P.

Denmark, Letters 18 24 18 4 oz.

Faroe Islands, Nw. prs. 4 4 C.P.

Heligoland, Bks. 10 10 C.P.

Iceland, Ptn. 10 10 C.P.

Roumania, Letters 18 24 18 4 oz.

Serbia, Nw. prs. 4 4 C.P.

Norway, Bks. 10 10 C.P.

Sweden, Ptn. 10 10 C.P.

Russia, Letters 18 24 18 4 oz.

Registration Fee, 12 12 D.P.

No. at the above.

## By British Packet.

Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books	Patterns
France, (1 oz.) 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Algeria, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
Spain, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
Portugal, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
Italy, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
Greece, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
Turkey, (1 oz.) 14	12	2	6	
British Office, 20	8	2	3 (2 oz.)	
Austrian Office, 22	12	4	16	
Greece (2 oz.), 12	None	C.P.	C.P.	
Gibraltar, 24	8	4	8	
Malta, 8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.

Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books	Patterns
France & Algeria, 12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Italy, 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Spain, 18	None	C.S.	C.S.	
Portugal, 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Turkey, 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Greece, 18	None	C.P.	C.P.	
Gibraltar, 18	None	C.S.	C.S.	

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Fal. land Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Letters, 16 18 12

Registration, 16 18 12

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 16 18 12

Registration, 16 18 12

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. India, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, 16 18 12

Newspapers, 8 6

Registration, 16 18 12

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, 16 18 12

Newspapers, 8 6

Registration, 16 18 12

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of this title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 3 lbs. in weight, nor above 2 feet in length, one foot in width, nor 10 inches in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, upon which, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, mounting, or covering be attached, or be separate, in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do not they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When "owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery."

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS. They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and the possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or hennas, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel cut graving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as solers, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz: France, India cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 16 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a date less of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai, by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these stamps can be supplied, nor is it intended that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong Stamps.

U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthage, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, 8 5

Hawaii, New Zealand, 8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, 8 10

Venezuela, 8 10

Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, 8 13

Paraguay, 8 15

Chile, 8 17

Colombia, 8 23

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 6 10

Books, &c., per 4 oz. 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices. The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or injury which may arise from the non-delivery, non-forwarding, or non-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet, (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be treated; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be

forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits. A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of addressing letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not infrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery; that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Money Order Regulations. 1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, 18

Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 30

" £5 " £10, 40

" £10 " £20, 50

" £20 " £50, 60

" £50 " £100, 70

" £100 " £200, 80

" £200 " £500, 90

" £500 " £1000, 100

" £1000 " £2000, 110

" £2000 " £5000, 120

" £5000 " £10000, 130

" £10000 " £20000, 140

" £20000 " £50000, 150

" £50000 " £100000, 160

" £100000 " £200000, 170

" £200000 " £500000, 180



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published command, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with Chinese, Latin, Original contributions in Chinese, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes or Queries*), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The Review on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and its neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great advantage attending this has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She An*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important novel and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carries out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice, that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chua Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field opens to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between these shores are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Abbottford	3	Patterson	Brit. str.	649	May 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'apore and Penang	
Adria	5	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Y'ham & S. Fisco	Mails, 15th
Alaska	4	Dearborn	Amer. str.	4011	June 8	M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	about 13th
Alona	5	Miller	Ger. str.	1179	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	Mails
Amazona	5	Champanois	Foh. str.	1807	June 7	Messageries Maritimes	Canton	
Amoy	5	Drawes	Brit. str.	814	June 10	Siemssen & Co.	S'apore and Calcutta	
Argyll	4	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bellodi	4	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Butuan	4	Fremoya	Span. str.	257	May 30	H. Klar	Manila	To-day
Cassbrook	5	Lloyd	Brit. str.	900	June 6	Chesapeake		
Cassandra	5	Langer	Ger. str.	947	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.	S'apore and Penang	
Cheongs	3	Dryden	Brit. str.	853	May 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Chiang	3	Hogg	Brit. str.	890	June 3	Siemssen & Co.		
Columbian	5	Alderton	Brit. str.	1417	May 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Cyprianes	5	Wood	Brit. str.	859	June 4	Gilman & Co.		
Duna	4	Thomson	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.	S'apore and Calcutta	
Glamis Castle	5	Dikloke	Brit. str.	991	June 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Hindustan	5	Gardiner	Dut. str.	883	June 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Java	5	Sheldard	Brit. str.	1050	May 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Malacca	4	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	May 20	Hop Kee	Cooktown	
Macca	4	Moore	Brit. str.	9030	May 20	Gilman & Co.		
Nimoda	2	Westoby	Brit. str.	882	June 9	Douglas Lappral & Co.	Coast Ports	
Nirao	2	Walker	Brit. str.	608	June 9	Kwok Achong	S'apore	
Norma	4	Power	Brit. str.	763	May 7	Kennedie & Co.		
Paisig	4	Lopez	Span. str.	117	June 10	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Pavuzet	4	Hyde	Brit. str.	443	June 10	Melchers & Co.		
Perambuco	3	Baye	Ger. str.	731	June 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Quarta	3	Craig	Brit. str.	1437	June 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Queensland	3	Hopkins	Brit. str.	833	June 8	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rajasthan	4	Clarke	Brit. str.	821	May 27	Ordish, Matheson & Co.		
Riga	5	Scarlet	Brit. str.	1890	June 8	Douglas Lappral & Co.		
Suez	5	Colos	Brit. str.	1009	June 8	Messageries Maritimes		
Thales	4	Girard	Foh. str.	1000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Tibro	4	Rice	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Achong		
Vasco de Gama	7							
Yotung	2							

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
American Lloyd	4	Park	Amer. bge.	810	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Anna	4	Johnson	Ger. bge.	448	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hampshire	
Anna Dorothea	3	Schutt	Ger. bge.	330	June 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco	
Annie Fish	3	Elfaes	Amer. sh.	1496	April 28	Russell & Co.		
August	4	Ria	Ger. bge.	274	May 25	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Ban-Pan	2	Miller	Siam. sh.	575	May 19	Kin-tye-long		
British Crown	7	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.	London	
Calder	3	Walter	Brit. bge.	482	June 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Caroline	1	Turbull	Brit. sh.	987	May 15	Borneo Company	Obu	
Celestial Queen	1	Watt	Brit. sh.	843	June 6	Borneo Company	Newahwang	
Charles Maureau	4	Quetroux	Foh. bge.	368	May 24	Landstein & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	4	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2	Cheng Sang	Siam. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christian	3	Stebr	Ger. bge.	281	June 17	Jan. 8		
Christina A. P.	3	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	June 6	Order		
Clachnacudden	4	McDonald	Brit. bge.	237	June 6	Order		
Comet	4	Bray	Amer. sh.	1187	April 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	8	Huater	Brit. sh.	930	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Crested Wave	1	Renton	Brit. bge.	345	May 26	Douglas Lappral & Co.	Foochow	
Deutschland	6	Tilmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Hampshire	
Dora	1	Lazarrengo	Span. bge.	322	May 18	H. Kier		
Echo	4	Tozer	Ger. bge.	340	June 3	Gilman & Co.	Foochow	
Emma	5	Gran	Brit. bge.	723	May 31	Melchers & Co.	Macassar	
Evelyn	5	Knowles	Ger. bge.	628	June 1	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
F. H. Drews	2	Voratz	Norw. bge.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	
Fasan	4	Sandberg	Ger. bge.	441	June 4	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Fetich	3	Grief	Ger. bge.	491	June 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Fontenaye	3	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	June 6	Mow Wah		
Hongkong	2	Freidenberg	Siam. sh.	636	June 6			
Hop	4	Soulton	Brit. bge.	454	April 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Humboldt	4	Stoll	Ger. bge.	330	June 2	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Callao	
Idigunia	4	Matzen	Ger. bge.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
John Milton	4	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	C. P. Holcomb		
John Milton	7	Murphy	Brit. sh.	618	May 22	Russell & Co.		
Kate Tatham	4	Mackessey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kermalo	3	Rouille	Foh. bge.	237	June 7	Order		
Kronprinzessen	4	Dan	Brit. bge.	344	May 23	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Lizzie	3	Ham	Brit. bge.	385	June 8	Broadbent, Anthony & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	2	Monkman	Brit. bge.	873	May 28	Captain	San Francisco	
Lyoka Till	2	Rinal	Ital. sh.	1013	May 30	Landstein & Co.		
Marie Alfred	3	Leclerc	Ger. bge.	486	June 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Martha Brokelmann	3	Klith	Ger. bge.	464	June 11	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Memento	3	Roward	Ger. bge.	456	June 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Minna	3	Thuren	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Nautilus	3	Blockey	Amer. sh.	1287	June 5	Messageries Maritimes		
Nearcho	3	Pierre	Brit. bge.	392	May 31	Melchers & Co.	London	
Northern Chief	2	Brown	Brit. bge.	564	June 5	Rozario & Co.		
Onward	2	Stimson	Brit. bge.	582	May 8	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Outer Caps	4	Morley	Ger. bge.	546	May 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Paradies	3	Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
San Lorenzo	3	Pico	Span. bge.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Scotland	4	Holomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain	Bangkok	
Siamese Crown	2	Saxoph	Siam. sh.	540	June 5	Chinese		
Sophie	3	Jones	Brit. bge.	477	June 5	Order	San Francisco	
Swallow	2	Gowes	Amer. sh.	1239	April 23	Order		
Victory	1	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	May 22	Yuen Fat Hong		
Villa de Ravadavia	4	Camus	Span. bge.	251	June 7	Brandao & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Vindex	1	Parishouse	Brit. bge.	809	May 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Wealthy Pendleton	1	Blanchard	Amer. bge.	676	May 15	Wing Wo Yuen	Honolulu	
Willard Mudgett	3	Dickey	Amer. bge.	502	June 6	Kin-tye-long		
William Phillips	2	Healy	Brit. bge.	274	May 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Willie	1	Badenoch	Ger. bge.	439	May 7	Meyer & Co.	S'apore & Mauritius	
Wodan	3	Kuoyet	Brit. bge.	883	May 18	Gilman & Co.		
Zoroya	1	Scattett	Brit. bge.	255	May 23	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Charit	1	Hall	Foh. bge.	590	June 8	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Mount Lebanon	1	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	June 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Pelho	1	Dicks	Ger. bge.	308	June 5	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	1							

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Charit	1	Hall	Foh. bge.	590	June 8	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Mount Lebanon	1	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	June 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Pelho	1	Dicks	Ger. bge.	308	June 5	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	1							

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tonn.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6	German	corvette	1980	6	400	June 9	Kilne
Cyclop	5	German	gunboat	390	6	80	June 9	Don Reiche
Flamer	7	British	aux. naval hospital	184	4	120	June 9	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Fly	6	British	gun vessel	2200	18	400	June 9	John Bruce
Bertha	6	German	corvette	461	4	130	May 16	Knox
Hornet	6	British	gun vessel	638	6	500	April 20	Hippisley
Kearseage	6	American	corvette	462	4	100	June 1	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6	British	gun vessel	2571	14	350	June 1	C. B. Theobald
Mecenas	6	British	military hospital	1405	14	350	June 1	Capt. Becker
Modeste	6	British	corvette	3087	2	400	May 31	Alex. Buller
Victor Emmanuel	6	British	Commander's flag ship	1800	18	400	May 31	Commodore Watson
Vineta	6	German	corvette	1800	18	400	May 31	Comat Monts

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tonn.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Bremer Castle	for London	British steamer						
Europa	for London	American schooner						
Free Trade	for London and Hongkong							
Galatia	for London							
Glenfinlas	for London							
Koror	for London							
MacGregor	for London							
Montgomery	for London							
Naples	for London							
Tokates	for London							
Vancouver	for London							
Viking	for London							
Wagner	for London							
Yung Ching	for London							

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 10, 1876.

At 1085 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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